

GETTING AN EVEN BREAK FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER

Should the United States Steel Corporation, instead of paying dividends in cash, distribute among its hundred thousand stockholders all the products that it manufactures, how good would be the chaos in the steel industry. One stockholder might receive a carload of steel rails, another might get one or two, still others only parts of one rail, and so on with all the products of the corporation. What would happen?

These people would all want to convert their "dividends" into cash or into something that they could make use of. Only a few of them would be in touch with the users of steel products. A group of speculative middle-men would enter the field. They would go to these stockholders and say: "We will take your rails and other things, but we cannot pay you much for them, for we do not know whether we can sell them. We may get stuck with them." These same middlemen would go to the railroads and other users of steel and say to them: "We will get you the steel you need, but it is difficult to gather it together and we will have to charge you a good price for it."

How absurd it would be for the steel corporation to distribute its products that way; what a change from the present efficient method of marketing through sales organization that is in touch with all the markets of the world and is constantly developing new ones. How long could the steel corporation continue its production of a billion dollars a year with a system of marketing as that?

Yet that is the system employed in marketing a good part of five billion dollars' worth of farm products in this country annually. The producers of our food supplies take almost as little part as that in the marketing of their products. They dump them on the market and accept what the middlemen offers for them. And that is why the cotton growers of the South are at least two generations behind our city population in the things that make for civilization. That is why they are now practically at the mercy of the boll weevil, the spread of which they might have checked had they had sufficient funds to fight it. That is why our tobacco growers are little better off than the cotton growers, and why our farming communities generally are a generation behind the rest of the country in the forward march of civilization.

The need of creating better conditions for the farmer has been recognized for more than fifty years. The support of agricultural colleges in each state was provided for by Congress during the dark days of the Civil war. Since then funds have been appropriated by the Federal Government for agricultural experiment work in the states and for the employment of agricultural agents in the counties. These educational in-

fluences have shown the farmer how to apply the principles of scientific agriculture and farm more efficiently. But what has been the result as far as the farmer himself is concerned? He has found that in normal times for these larger crops which cost him more thought and labor to produce he little more than he does for his smaller crops. A particularly large one may glut the market and he will have difficulty in getting any price for part of it.

Agricultural education, therefore, has increased production, but has done little to better the condition of the farmer's pocketbook. But this education has by no means been worthless to the farmer. As he has begun to farm with his brains, he also has begun to use his brain on other aspects of his problem. Education has given him a broader vision. He is now ready and prepared, with the aid of those public spirited citizens who are interested in the farmer's welfare, to consider the other half of successful agriculture—the marketing of the crops at a profit to the farmer.

Co-operative marketing is a way to the solution of this part of the problem. When properly conducted it substitutes merchandising for dumping; secures for the farmer much of the profit of the middlemen, stabilizes prices, thus removing some of the speculation from farming, increases demand, and eliminates waste. It has been tried long enough to prove its success, and it now is spreading like wild-fire throughout the country. It is the most popular single development that has taken place in American agriculture in as short a time. Improvement in the standard of living is directly traceable to it.—World's Work.

BORAH'S CONDITIONS

Senator Borah resembles our own senior Senator in that when he has something to say, which is often, he says it. Having heard that the Harding administration is giving some serious consideration to the situation in Europe, with a desire to do something about it, he serves notice to all and sundry, but particularly the government, that nothing can be done without his opposition unless Europe complies with certain conditions, and he gives no assurance that he would not oppose even if conditions were fulfilled. Judging from his position in the past it may be fairly assumed that no conceivable conditions would relieve his apprehension or induce his approval of any form of participation in European affairs. But what are his conditions?

"If these countries," he says now, "will signify their readiness to reduce and adjust reparations to a point which would permit Germany to pay and live, to reduce their land forces, to ratify the disarmament treaties, to recognize the government of Russia, to expose the secret military conventions now obtaining between one of the great powers and a number of small powers to waive the right to

take possession of the Ruhr, then there would be something upon which to begin to work out a plan of salvation."

This is specific enough, and it is perfectly logical, from the standpoint of isolation, but it is much as if a banker were to say to an applicant for credit: "Straighten out your affairs, pay your debts, place a cash balance in the bank and I will lend you money on satisfactory security."

The applicant in that case would say to the banker: "Thank you for nothing. If I could meet your conditions I wouldn't need your money." It is no less true that if Europe could meet the conditions laid down by Senator Borah it would have little, if any, need for American help, for some of the things he prescribes are just those which stand in the way of European self-restoration, and have persistently stood in the way ever since the armistice. If German reparations were reduced and adjusted to a point which would permit Germany to pay and live, if land forces were reduced and the idea of occupation of the Ruhr abandoned, the gateway to European recovery would be opened, and it could get along without any aid from us except possibly that which private interests would then be glad to give. Governmental assistance, moral or material, to meet the urgencies of war settlements would be no longer required. Our co-operation for the continued maintenance of peace would still be most desirable, but that is another matter.

Scolding Europe for the conditions that exist over there cannot mend matters. Whether we are in any degree responsible for those conditions is a debatable question. We think we could have been of great help in making adjustments if we had continued to participate in their councils, just as we think that now we can be of great help, and obviously the government is beginning to think that we can be and must be. But none the less the situation is of Europe's own making. That reflection, however, provides no remedy. The man who, through his own carelessness, is struck by an automobile is just as badly hurt, and just as much in need of a surgeon, as if he were wholly blameless. Nor should we feel too self-righteously censorious about Europe. No doubt, under similar conditions, we would feel and act pretty much as they do.

The inescapable fact is that a situation exists which not only reverts the economic recovery which is essential to our own well-being, and the well-being of all peoples, but which threatens the peace of the world and which nullifies all efforts to establish permanent conditions of peace everywhere or anywhere. Can America wisely, rightly and safely do anything now to relieve this situation? If so, what? These are the questions that confront the American government and insist, to its conscience as well as its material interests, upon a definite answer. No answer is to be found in Senator Borah's pronouncement. That, indeed, is wholly negative. To be of any value to Europe, to be at all helpful in any way, the answer must be affirmative. It may be surrounded by any self-protective conditions that are considered necessary, but it must contemplate and permit immediate action.

We are not, in this, considering any financial commitments by the governments. There is reason to believe that nothing of that sort is in the mind of the administration. And, anyway, money is not the first requisite in this situation. The things that are urgently necessary are among those which Senator Borah mentions, that is to say, the settlement of German reparations and the abandonment of the Ruhr plan, with the reduction of land forces as an accomplishment of the near future. What is needed for that is not money but a readjustment of opinion; to produce these results, and the influence of America, wisely exercised, may effect such a readjustment. Warning is said to have been sent out by Washington that America has no magic cure for the ills of Europe. Perhaps the warning is needed. It would be easy for Europe to build up great expectations which we could not possibly fulfill. America can do nothing unless it can remedy the state of mind that afflicts Europe more than anything else, but sincere sympathy and disinterested common sense from a great power like ours may do much to take the rigidity out of opinions and make them amenable to reason.—Globe-Democrat.

NEWS OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

(Written by J. S. Hubbard, executive secretary of the Missouri Press Association.)

Jefferson City, Mo., Dec. 15.—The constitution convention, after being in session for 169 days, by official record, recessed today until April 16, 1923. Provision has been made to have the secretary and assistants and some members of the committee on employes and printing remain a few days to close up the affairs and store the property. A clerk will remain during the recess to look after the correspondence of the convention and maintain an office.

The convention also adopted a resolution authorizing the Committee on Phraseology and Arrangement to meet at some time during the recess for a few days to get its report ready on the reports that have so far been acted on in the committee of the whole and the convention. That committee is composed of Geo. H. Williams, St. Louis county; C. H. McClure, Warrensburg; Henry Parks Lay, Warsaw; Alfred M. Gossett, Kansas City; Norman Cox, Joplin; Romulus E. Culver, St. Joseph; and M. E. Benton, Neosho. The last named member was appointed in place of Judge Guy B. Park, who resigned from the committee.

Action on the report of the Committee on Preamble, Bill of Rights and Distribution of Powers consumed all the time of the convention this week and it went to the Committee on Phraseology and Arrangement with few changes from the old constitution. Most of the changes suggested by the committee were voted down or amended.

The last question before the committee of the whole was that relating to the holding of property by religious corporations. The members have been besieged by petitions asking for a modification of section 8 or its elimination from the constitution. Several proposals were submitted that would have given certain rights under general law. The committee substituted a substitute to its own report and this was amended to read:

"That no religious corporation can be established in this state, except such as may be created under general law for the purpose only of receiving by gift, purchase or devise and owning and disposing of the title to real and personal property for religious or charitable uses. No such corporation shall own real estate for a period longer than six years, except such as may be prescribed by law to be used solely for churches, edifices, parsonages, cemeteries, hospitals, orphanages, or similar nongainful religious or charitable purposes."

This amendment to the section was adopted and then the convention by a vote of 26 to 25 refused to adopt the section as amended and it has the effect of striking old section 8 out of the constitution, leaving the entire matter of dealing with religious corporations to the general assembly.

The convention failed to approve the provision in the Bill of Rights giving the legislature power to enact laws to imprison men for the willful non-payment of judgments rendered for maintenance or support of dependent wives and minor children. The section, under action of the committee of the whole, remains as it is in the old constitution.

After its journey through the committee of the whole the section prohibiting the taking of private property for public use was left as it was in the old constitution. The only change made by the committee was in transferring a part of the preceding section in regard to the taking of property for private use and eliminating reference to railroad tracks. An amendment restored the language of the old code in this case.

The rights of accused in criminal proceedings were left as at present after attempts had been made to amend the section. One amendment would have allowed the accused in felony cases, except where the sentence of death might be imposed, the right to waive trial by jury with the written approval of the prosecuting attorney and the prisoner by counsel. It was claimed that this would save a considerable amount of money to many small counties in the state where the calling of juries was expensive. The committee of the whole failed to agree to the proposition. The other provision would have allowed the taking of depositions by the state in such manner as might be prescribed by law. After extended discussion this amendment was withdrawn.

The section in regard to trial by jury in the committee report provided for juries of less than twelve men, except in felony cases, and that less than the whole number might return a verdict, except in criminal cases; and it further provided that a grand jury might consist of less than twelve men and that less than the total number might return an indictment or true bill.

A substitute was offered in the words of the present section, which provides that the less number of jurors may be allowed in courts not of record and that a two-thirds vote may return a verdict, in civil cases, and that in courts of record three-fourths of the members of a jury concurring may render a verdict in civil cases; further that grand juries must consist of twelve members, any nine of whom concurring may render a verdict or true bill. The substitute was adopted.

Motion picture producers who sought to have a special provision made in their behalf through an amendment to the section in the bill of rights, referring to free speech and the press, were given slight consideration when the matter came to a vote in the committee of the whole. The amendment, which was reported as a minority proposition, was discussed for half a day by its friends in the convention and on Monday morning was voted down without division. It was the subject of hearings before the Bill of Rights Committee, both sides of the question being presented most ably and a majority of the committee was agreed that the old section should be adopted and so reported to the convention. The vote of the committee of the whole sustained that position and the old section remains.

The question of inserting into the constitution a provision that would have abolished the death penalty in this state was debated for a full day and at the committee of the whole voted to leave the section as it is at present, which does not mention punishment by death, but leaves it open to the general assembly to abolish capital punishment if it so desires. Arguments were heard on both sides of the question, but the weight of the argument was for capital punishment and the vote was decisive, being 41 to 18.

It was contended on one side that the absence of capital punishment

ST. FRANCOIS COUNTY RAILROAD COMPANY

TIME CARD NO. 46

Effective Sunday, Dec. 17, 1922

NORTH BOUND TRAINS

No.	Leaves State Hospital	Farmington P. O. Depot	Farmington Power House	Arrives Flat River
200		5:32 a. m.	7:00 a. m.	7:35 a. m.
226	6:52 a. m.	8:59 a. m.	8:23 a. m.	8:59 a. m.
202		8:22 a. m.	9:43 a. m.	
204		9:42 a. m.	10:09 a. m.	10:45 a. m.
2		12:23 p. m.	12:24 p. m.	12:31 p. m.
232	1:55 p. m.	2:02 p. m.	2:09 p. m.	2:45 p. m.
4		2:13 p. m.	2:14 p. m.	2:21 p. m.
206		3:32 p. m.	3:33 p. m.	4:08 p. m.
246		4:45 p. m.	4:46 p. m.	5:20 p. m.
6	7:04 p. m.	7:11 p. m.	5:33 a. m.	6:08 a. m.
			7:12 p. m.	7:19 p. m.

Note: Trains Nos. 2 and 4 start from DeLassus at 12:10 p. m. and 2 p. m., making connections with Missouri Pacific Belmont Branch Trains. All trains run daily.

SOUTH BOUND TRAINS

No.	Leaves Flat River	Farmington Power House	Farmington P. O. Depot	Arrives State Hospital
201	6:08 a. m.	5:25 a. m.	5:31 a. m.	5:32 a. m.
203	7:45 a. m.		6:44 a. m.	6:45 a. m.
243	9:05 a. m.		8:21 a. m.	8:22 a. m.
233	10:50 a. m.	ar. 11:26 a. m.	9:41 a. m.	9:42 a. m.
3		lv. 11:41 a. m.	11:42 a. m.	11:49 a. m.
5	1:23 p. m.	1:35 p. m.	1:37 p. m.	1:44 p. m.
205	2:55 p. m.	1:40 p. m.	1:48 p. m.	1:55 p. m.
245	4:08 p. m.	3:31 p. m.	3:32 p. m.	
		4:44 p. m.	4:45 p. m.	
			6:56 p. m.	6:57 p. m.
				7:04 p. m.

Note: Trains Nos. 233 and 5 arrive at DeLassus 11:55 a. m. and 1:50 p. m., making connection with Missouri Pacific Belmont Branch Trains. All trains run daily.

M. R. & B. T. Ry. Trains

NORTH BOUND

No.	Leave Flat River	Arrives
No. 926	7:44 a. m.	St. Louis Union Station, 10:58 a. m.
No. 32	2:55 p. m.	St. Louis Union Station, 6:35 p. m.
No. 44	9:36 a. m.	Bonne Terre, 10:00 a. m.
No. 46	5:22 p. m.	Bonne Terre, 5:45 p. m.

SOUTH BOUND

No.	Leave	Arrives Flat River
33 St. Louis Union Station,	7:20 a. m.	10:49 a. m.
925 St. Louis Union Station,	3:15 p. m.	6:19 p. m.
43 Bonne Terre,	8:45 a. m.	9:05 a. m.
45 Bonne Terre,	3:45 p. m.	4:05 p. m.

C. M. SWAN, Traffic Manager.

would make crime more prevalent than it was at present, though one speaker quoted figures to show that the percentage of capital crimes per hundred thousand had been less in states where the death penalty was not inflicted than in near-by states having the death penalty. It was declared that the experience of two years in Missouri without the death penalty was not long enough to prove whether or not the plan was good or bad, since it was tried in the midst of a crime wave prevalent all over the country. On the other hand the advocates of capital punishment declared that society should be protected from the outlaws who held life and property in so little regard, that they had no mercy on their victims, and it was not right that mercy should be shown to them when they were convicted of the crimes of which they were charged.

The last report to be made to the convention, and next to the shortest, is that of the Committee on Agriculture, Conservation and Industry, which came in the first of the week. It consists of only two articles with two sections to each.

The first, referring to agriculture, as a basis of all economic development and the paramount industry, affecting the happiness, prosperity and welfare of all people, directs the legislature, forever, by all proper manner and means, to promote and encourage agricultural success, progress and welfare, and to provide for agricultural research and education. It also provides that farmers and fruit growers engaged in producing agricultural products may unite in associations, corporations or otherwise, for the purposes of processing, preserving and marketing such products, of persons so engaged, and for the promotion of such industries; and in such capacities have agencies, make contracts and perform any acts necessary to effect such purposes.

The second article, referring to labor, recognizes the right of wage earners to organize, to bargain collectively, to be represented by representatives of their own choosing, in negotiations and adjustments with employers, in respect to wages, hours of labor and relations and conditions of employment. It also provides that nothing contained in the constitution shall be construed to limit the power of the legislature to enact laws for the protection of the lives, health or safety of employes.

A minority report, signed by two members of the committee, objected to the introduction of what it terms legislative matter into the constitution or the mandate to the general assembly that it should pass laws of the nature mentioned. It was held that the general assembly now had full powers to do all these things and that it had never been antagonistic to agriculture or labor and so no such suggestion was necessary. It was further pointed out that the people could initiate laws if the general assembly failed to meet the popular demand in this direction.

Some interesting figures have been compiled from official records showing the proportion of state revenues derived from all sources which the city of St. Louis contributes. It is not asking the state that the city be relieved of any of his burden, but under the proposed provisions of the report of the Committee on Counties, Cities and Villages the city of St. Louis would be given the power to say what should be done with its own funds for purely local purposes. Of the more than fifteen million dollars derived from various sources for state purposes the city of St. Louis contributed \$6,439,680 in the year 1921, or approximately 43 per cent of the total. In the following list of various sources the first amount is the total; the second the amount paid by St. Louis and the third the percentage of the whole paid by that city.

Notary commissions, \$15,290; \$0.174; 60.
Fees, secretary of state, \$13,894.20;
\$9,725.94; 70.
Incorporation tax, \$149,588.90;
\$104,712.23; 70.
Inheritance taxes, \$1,229,001.34;
\$444,135.91; 36.
Corporation franchise tax, \$2,962.87;
\$76.37; 2.222,157.28; 75.
Fees, public service commission, \$14,425.49; \$10,097.84; 70.
Sale of laws, \$20,302.07; \$10,151.04;
50.
Fees, state auditor, \$18,721.03; \$0.360.52; 50.
Egg traffic, \$22,783.25; \$11,391.66;
50.
Private car tax, \$19,765.02; \$9,880.51; 50.
Secured debt tax, \$41,273.35; \$20.891.35; 70.
State board of optometry, \$12,658.87;
\$8,788.50; 70.
Income tax, \$4,794,405.76; \$2,398.963; 50.
County collections, real and personal property, \$3,328,809.123; \$748,566.22; 22.12.
Sale of soft drink stamps, \$127.581.09; \$76,548.65; 60.
Fees, oil inspection, \$176,518.77;
\$105,911.26; 60.
Fees, clerk St. Louis Court of Appeals, City only, \$4,043.83.
Fees, warehouse department, \$287.113.26; \$172,267.96; 60.
Express company tax, \$70,287.70;
\$39,643.85; 50.
Collateral inheritance tax, \$28,431.90; \$19,902.33; 70.

Dr. W. H. Black, president of Missouri Valley College, extended thanks to his fellow-delegates on Thursday for the testimony of their personal esteem and interest in the work he is doing, in a substantial contribution made by them to the endowment fund of the college which is in process of being raised under his direction.

666 Cures Malaria, Chills and Fever, Dengue or Bilious Fever.

The Spirit of Service

As the old year passes into history and men take stock of their achievements and of their weaknesses, there is stressed that spirit of service which is the soul of business.

It is the Christmas spirit materialized, the spirit of Kindness, Justice, Equity and Fair Dealing, the spirit which gives body to the Golden Rule.

The spirit of service is ever present in the policies of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) permeating every phase of its activities.

The spirit of service is a principle which radiates naturally from the management and through every fibre and unit of the organization. Such a spirit is essential in a big business if the work it is designed to do be comprehensive in its scope.

It provides proper compensation for men and women who have grown old in the service.

It provides pleasant working conditions for employes.

It embraces a plan whereby employes may become partners in the business, insuring a comfortable feeling of independence, thereby supplanting worry with peace of mind.

It provides a channel through which the worker in the humblest position may bring his grievance, if he has one, to the attention of the management and be sure of consideration.

These four manifestations of the Standard Oil spirit of service reflect themselves directly in developing contented employes, who work with an enthusiasm impossible to those who labor under the lash.

The material benefits of this daily application of the Christmas spirit are mirrored to a superlative degree in the superior service which the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) through its harmonious, happy, contented family of 27,000 employes is able to render to 30 million people in 10 Middle Western States.

It is this spirit of service animating the entire organization which has enabled the Directors to render so praiseworthy an accounting of their stewardship to the 26,768 stockholders, not one of whom owns as much as 10 per cent of the total.

Standard Oil Company

(Indiana)

910 So. Michigan Ave., Chicago

3037



Breaks colds in time safely

A small dosage brings quick relief to scratchy, irritated throats. Cough eases, phlegm clears away, inflamed tissues are soothed. Now—before a slight cough becomes a serious ailment—break it up with

DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY
—a syrup for coughs & colds

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THE DRUGGIST

Offers a few suggestions for Holiday Presents:

FOUNTAIN PENS

PYRALLIN GOODS

HAIR BRUSHES

CIGARS BOX PAPER

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